

Patent

FOR

GARRET MINAKAWA
DAVID WRIGHTSON
BONNIE SHEBAT WILLIAMS
JANET HONG LEE
VICENTE LANG

PREPARED BY:
HICKMAN PALERMO TRUONG & BECKER LLP
1600 WILLOW STREET
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA 95125-5106
(408) 414-1080

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APPLICATION CODE CONVERSION ARCHITECTURE

RELATED APPLICATIONS

The present application is a continuation of U.S. Application No. 09/032,352, entitled
5 “Application Code Conversion Architecture”, filed on May 27, 1998 by Garret Minakawa, et
al., the contents of which are herein incorporated by reference.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a method for code conversion, and in particular, to
10 the conversion of codes used by applications.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

As business relationships integrate, more organizations in all industries (e.g.,
consumer goods, electronics, health, automotive, transportation, government) exchange data
electronically. Due to the expeditious movement and accuracy of electronically transmitted
15 data, overall costs and business cycle times are reduced, and productivity and customer
service and satisfaction are improved. The electronically communicated data, formerly seen
only in paper documents, typically represents standard transactions used in all business
cycles, such as pre-order business, procurement/order fulfillment, forecasting, shipping,
financial/payment, quality data, environmental data reporting, even government and tax
20 reporting. Usually these transactions are very routine and occur in high volume, e.g. purchase
orders, invoices, payments, forecasts, resale and inventory reports. Upon receipt of the
electronically communicated data, the receiving party interprets the data to extract data
needed to conduct business. Organizations which electronically exchange data in the above

manner are called "trading partners". The entire process surrounding the movement of data representing standard transactions is called Electronic Data Interchange (EDI).

Data can be exchanged in proprietary formats, which the trading partners must agree upon. Usually the proprietary formats are designed by one of the trading partners. However, 5 data is exchanged more efficiently if exchanged in a universally recognized format referred to as "EDI standards".

Two universally recognized standards are the ASC X12 and UN/EDIFACT standards. For various electronic transactions, EDI standards define a structure (physical layout) and syntax for data. In addition, each standard provides a data dictionary that defines data 10 elements, and, if appropriate for a particular data element, a set of codes representing various values of the data element.

For example, the ASC X12 Purchase Order transaction defines data segments or records, and the order to the data segments. The data segments consists of data elements, some of which may contain pre-defined codes. For example, one data element, a date 15 element, represents a generic date. A second data element, a data/time qualifier, precedes the date element. The date/time qualifier indicates the type of date represented by the date element (e.g. delivery date, ship date, or many other types of date). Definitions of electronic transactions, using the EDI standards, make it possible for all trading partners to consistently interpret the business data.

NEED FOR CODE CONVERSION

An organization often defines for their own internal applications a set of codes ("internal application codes") that differ from externally recognized sets of codes ("external codes"), such as those prescribed by EDI standards, or those defined by trading partners. In order to electronically exchange data, it is often necessary to convert internal application codes to externally recognized codes.

For example, the code 'EACH' may be used to represent the unit of measure 'each' in an internal business application. However, the unit of measure 'each' is represented by 'EA' in the ASC 12 standard, or 'PC' in the UN/EDIFACT standard, or may be represented by 'PIECE' by a particular trading partner to their internal application.

Code conversion is not limited to converting one single code to another single code ("one-to-one code conversion"). Sometimes, one code is converted into several codes or values ("one-to-many code conversion"), or several codes or values are converted into one code ("many-to-one code conversion"). For example, consider the code "NET 10/20", which represent payment terms meaning 10% discount if paid in 20 days. In a one-to-many code conversion, the code "NET 10/20" may be converted to the values ".10" and "20". In a many-to-one code conversion the values, ".10" and "20" may need to be converted to "NET 10/20".

TRADITIONAL PROCESSING OF OUTBOUND EDI TRANSACTIONS

Referring to Fig. 1, computer system 104 is controlled by trading partner A. Data resides in the application 108. An interface program 110 extracts the data from the

application and optionally performs code conversion. Eventually the data is received by their EDI Translator 120.

Software for EDI Translators is usually purchased. The EDI translator performs many standard procedures for processing EDI transactions. It monitors EDI activity for a company, defines trading partnerships, tracks which transactions are processed and the particular EDI standard followed by a given trading partner. The EDI translator also formats data to a particular EDI standard.

Communication software 132 receives data from EDI translator 120 and transmits the data to a trading partner. The communication software 132 may transmit the data across any type of communication mechanism, such as third party networks (including the Internet) and internal networks.

To illustrate the process for an outbound transaction, the following example is provided. Application 108 has a data element containing the code 'EACH' representing a unit of measure of a purchase order item. However, the ASC X12 standard specifies that the code for the same unit or measure is 'EA', and the EDIFACT standard specifies 'PC'. So interface program 110 converts the code 'EACH' to 'EA' and 'PC', and writes the codes to an interface file. The interface file is sent to the EDI Translator 120. The EDI Translator 120 will choose the X12 code 'EA' for trading partners using the X12 standard, and the EDIFACT code 'PC' for trading partners using the EDIFACT standard when it writes data for the standard transaction. Data for standard transactions are communicated to the

appropriate trading partner through communication software 132, using a communication mechanism of choice.

TRADITIONAL PROCESSING OF INBOUND EDI TRANSACTIONS

5 Referring to Fig. 1, computer system 150 is controlled by the second trading partner B. The inbound EDI transaction process is performed in the reverse order of the outbound EDI transaction process noted above. Data for inbound EDI transactions is received from trading partners through a communication mechanism of choice by a communication process 134. After communication process 134 receives the data, the first process to handle the data
10 is EDI Translator 140.

The EDI Translator usually writes the received data to a file in a format suited for interface program 145. Interface program 145 may then convert codes contained in the file. When all processes are successfully completed, the data is loaded into the applications 160.

To illustrate this inbound process, the following example is provided. The inbound
15 process is the reverse of the outbound EDI process. The trading partner B receives data as an ASC X12 purchase order transaction. The data is received from a trading partner through the communication mechanism of choice by communication process 134. When the data is received by the EDI Translator 140, EDI translator recognizes the X12 unit of measurement code 'EA'. The EDI translator writes the data to an interface file for interface program 145.
20 The interface program 145 converts the X12 code 'EA' to the corresponding code used by application 160, which is 'PIECE'. Data for the purchase order transaction is then loaded into

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Code conversion can be applied in one or more of the following mechanisms:

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It is often desirable to avoid custom programs due to substantial costs. It is therefore desirable to provide a method of converting codes without the necessity for developing programs customized to convert codes.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A method and apparatus for converting codes between applications is described. User defined conversion rules are applied to either convert an internal code into one or more external codes, or to convert one or more external codes into an internal code. Each code
5 conversion rules specifies the conversion between an internal value and one or more external values, and may specify criteria that is met before the code conversion rule is applied.

According another aspect of the invention, a set of code conversion rules are associated with a user defined code conversion category. The code category may be assigned to one or more fields. When a code is being converted for the field, a conversion rule
10 associated with the code category is applied to convert the code.

According to another aspect of the invention, one or more user specified search key values define criteria for a code conversion rule that are met before the code conversion rule is applied. A user specifies fields that supply values to associate with codes that are being converted. The supplied values are compared with the search key values associated with a
15 code conversion rule to determine which the particular code conversion rule to applies.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention is illustrated by way of example, and not by way of limitation, in the figures of the accompanying drawings and in which like reference numerals refer to similar elements and in which:

5 Fig. 1 is a block diagram depicting an exemplary system for exchanging data;

Fig. 2 is a block diagram depicting a computer system upon which an embodiment of the present invention may be implemented;

Fig. 3 is a block diagram depicting an exemplary rule set table representing exemplary conversion rules according to an embodiment of the present invention;

10 Fig. 4 is a block diagram depicting an exemplary system for exchanging data according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 5 is a block diagram depicting an exemplary transaction view through which codes from an application are extracted according to an embodiment of the present invention;

15 Fig. 5A is a flow chart showing steps for defining a code conversion category according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 5B is a flow chart showing steps for associating code categories according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig 6 is a flow chart showing steps for establishing a code conversion category rule set according to an embodiment of the present invention; and

20 Fig. 7 is a flow chart showing steps for converting codes according to an embodiment of the present invention.

command selections to processor 204. Another type of user input device is cursor control 216, such as a mouse, a trackball, or cursor direction keys for communicating direction information and command selections to processor 204 and for controlling cursor movement on display 212. This input device typically has two degrees of freedom in two axes, a first axis (e.g., x) and a second axis (e.g., y), that allows the device to specify positions in a plane.

The invention is related to the use of computer system 200 for converting codes. According to one embodiment of the invention, converting codes is provided by computer system 200 in response to processor 204 executing one or more sequences of one or more instructions contained in main memory 206. Such instructions may be read into main memory 206 from another computer-readable medium, such as storage device 210. Execution of the sequences of instructions contained in main memory 206 causes processor 204 to perform the process steps described herein. In alternative embodiments, hard-wired circuitry may be used in place of or in combination with software instructions to implement the invention. Thus, embodiments of the invention are not limited to any specific combination of hardware circuitry and software.

The term "computer-readable medium" as used herein refers to any medium that participates in providing instructions to processor 204 for execution. Such a medium may take many forms, including but not limited to, non-volatile media, volatile media, and transmission media. Non-volatile media includes, for example, optical or magnetic disks, such as storage device 210. Volatile media includes dynamic memory, such as main memory 206. Transmission media includes coaxial cables, copper wire and fiber optics, including the wires that comprise bus 202. Transmission media can also take the form of acoustic or light waves, such as those generated during radio-wave and infra-red data communications.

Common forms of computer-readable media include, for example, a floppy disk, a flexible disk, hard disk, magnetic tape, or any other magnetic medium, a CD-ROM, any other optical medium, punchcards, papertape, any other physical medium with patterns of holes, a RAM, a PROM, and EPROM, a FLASH-EPROM, any other memory chip or cartridge, a
5 carrier wave as described hereinafter, or any other medium from which a computer can read.

Various forms of computer readable media may be involved in carrying one or more sequences of one or more instructions to processor 204 for execution. For example, the instructions may initially be carried on a magnetic disk of a remote computer. The remote computer can load the instructions into its dynamic memory and send the instructions over a
10 telephone line using a modem. A modem local to computer system 200 can receive the data on the telephone line and use an infra-red transmitter to convert the data to an infra-red signal. An infra-red detector can receive the data carried in the infra-red signal and appropriate circuitry can place the data on bus 202. Bus 202 carries the data to main memory 206, from which processor 204 retrieves and executes the instructions. The instructions received by main
15 memory 206 may optionally be stored on storage device 210 either before or after execution by processor 204.

Computer system 200 also includes a communication interface 218 coupled to bus 202. Communication interface 218 provides a two-way data communication coupling to a network link 220 that is connected to a local network 222. For example, communication
20 interface 218 may be an integrated services digital network (ISDN) card or a modem to provide a data communication connection to a corresponding type of telephone line. As another example, communication interface 218 may be a local area network (LAN) card to provide a data communication connection to a compatible LAN. Wireless links may also be implemented. In any such implementation, communication interface 218 sends and receives

criteria is defined for the conversion rule. For example, if Transportation Carrier codes apply to all business entities, then no search keys are indicated. If the Transportation Carrier codes apply to only specific entities, such as a specific trading partner or trading partner's location, then search keys for that trading partner or location are defined.

5 According to another aspect of the invention, a code conversion category is used to represent a subset of code conversion rules. Any code conversion category can be assigned to one or more data elements in one or more transactions. This substantially reduces duplicate data entry of code conversion rules associated with the code conversion category, since the code conversion rules are reusable within and across transactions. Hence, the UOM category
10 can be assigned to data elements found in the purchase order line detail, invoice line detail, or any transaction at any level in order to activate the code conversion. If no Code Conversion Category is assigned to the data element within a transaction, code conversion is not performed.

The Code Conversion Categories are easily defined and assigned to data elements in
15 transactions by the user any time they wish. New code conversion categories and any code conversion category assignments to data elements are effective immediately in the table. There is no need to recompile programs or expend resources to do recompiles.

A conversion software engine is responsible for applying the conversion rules in order to convert codes. The conversion engine determines which conversion rules associated
20 with a code conversion category to apply, based on a hierarchy of search keys associated with code conversion category. Specifically, the code conversion process performs searches

CODE CONVERSION RULE TABLE

The techniques described herein are for the code conversion between an internal code and one-to-many external codes in accordance with code conversion rules. Before those techniques are described, a description of an exemplary data structure for representing code conversion category rules is helpful.

Referring to Fig. 3, Code Conversion Rule table 300 contains one or more rows that each corresponds to a code conversion rule, and columns that represent data attributes of the code conversion rule. The columns are as follows:

- The column Category 310 contains the name of the code conversion category associated with the code conversion rule represented by a row.
- The column Internal Value 324 contains a value representing an internal code used by an internal application using these code conversion rules.
- The columns External Value 328 and External Value 330 each contain an external value for an external code needed by entities such as EDI standards or trading partners.
- The columns Search Keys 315 represent an ordered set of search keys, and contain search keys values that define criteria for the code conversion rule represented by a row.

An internal code is converted into an external code, or vice versa, depending upon the direction of a transaction for which the conversion is being performed. Inbound transactions need the internal code for the internal application; outbound transactions need the external code for data mapping in the EDI translator.

For example, row 362 represents a code conversion rule that specifies that the internal code 'EA' is associated with the external code 'EACH' when the code conversion category 'UOM' is specified in a code conversion rule for a data element. Since no search key values are entered on the row, the code is not limited to specific criteria, such as a particular trading partner ACME.

For an outbound transaction, row 370 represents a one-to-many code conversion rule. In particular, the code conversion rule specifies that the code "2 NET 30" is converted into a first external value ".02" and second external value "30". Note, that for an inbound transaction, the code conversion rule specifies a many to one conversion. In particular, the code conversion rule specifies that the first external value ".02" and second external value "30" code are converted into the code.

The term table refers to storage organizations used to hold data in a database. Herein, the term table is broadly defined to be data structure containing one or more categories of data and includes, but is not limited to, object-relational tables and relational tables.

In an embodiment of the present invention, Search Keys 315 includes an ordered set of search key columns such as first key 315-1, second key 315-2, and third key 315-3. Each of the search key columns of Search Keys 315 is associated with an order in a hierarchy. First search key 315-1 is first in order, second search key 315-2 is second in order, and third search key 315-3 is third in order (the highest numbered search key in this case).

Each search key column may be used to specify one criterion that must be satisfied for the rule to apply. As shall be explained in greater detail, a code conversion engine applies

the code conversion rule with the most specific, fully satisfied criteria. A user associates a search key column with a particular field. These particular fields supply search key values associated with a code that is being converted by a code conversion engine.

For example, assume that the internal application code 'DOZEN' is to be used to populate a field associated with the code conversion category 'UOM'. Assume also that supplied along with the internal application code "DOZEN" is a first level key having a value "RETAIL". The value is supplied by the field associated with search key 315-1, which is the industry field in a vendor table. Assume that the field to be populated is a unit of measure field in the purchase order item file. The code "DOZEN" and the key value supplied with the code match the criteria specified by search key 315-1 of row 365. Specifically, the value for search key 315-1 for row 365 ("RETAIL") matches the supplied first level key value "RETAIL". Thus, the rule represented by row 365 may applied, and, accordingly, code "DOZEN" is converted to "DZ". A more detailed description of applying a code conversion category rule set shall be provided.

EXEMPLARY SYSTEM FOR EXCHANGING DATA

To facilitate an understanding of the techniques described herein, the present invention is described within the context of trading partners exchanging data. Fig. 4 shows an exemplary system for exchanging data between trading partners.

Referring to Fig. 4, trading partners exchange data between their respective computer applications: the sending trading partner's is base application 410 on computer application data base system 404, and the receiving trading partner's computer application (not shown) is

on computer system 490. The application data base system 404 includes a data base manager (not shown) that manages all the applications.

The components relating to the EDI process and the processes followed for an outbound transaction include the following:

- 5 (1) Base applications 410 include data, software, and processes for applications such as purchasing or order entry. The base application 410 may comprise data base application levels of data which are stored in tables, for example:
 - (a) Header level data table 406
 - (b) Item level data table 412
 - 10 (c) Detail level data table 408
- (2) The outbound transaction data is extracted for the base application 410 using specific transaction extract views 420. The creation and use of views are well known to those skilled in the art and shall not be further described.
- (3) Database metadata 438 defines the various tables and views within application database
15 system 404.
- (4) Code conversion is applied to the application internal codes in accordance with the code conversion rules and data specified in the following tables:
 - (a) Code Conversion Category table 414
 - (b) Code Conversion Assignment table 416
 - 20 (c) Code Conversion Rule table 300

(5) Data is extracted from base application 410 and moved to interface tables 446. Data from interface tables 446 is written to interface files 448. Before the data is written to interface files 448, the conversion rules are applied by code conversion engine 444.

5 (6) The interface files 448 are files formatted according to transaction file definitions found in the transaction data dictionary metadata table 436.

(7) The EDI Translator 450 reads data from interface files 448 and formats the data according to EDI standards or other file layouts agreed upon by trading partners. This format is usually a customary EDI standard format, e.g. ASC X12 or EDIFACT.

10 (8) The data is then communicated to the computer system of the trading partner, i.e. computer system 490.

An inbound transaction is processed in a manner reverse to that described above for an outbound transaction, except that EDI Gateway 440 loads the data and converted codes into application open interface tables 470. The base application 410 has the responsibility to validate the data. Validated data is loaded into the application tables of base application 410.

15 Rejected transactions are passed to an error handling mechanism (not shown).

DEFINING CODE CATEGORIES

A code conversion category must be defined before the code conversion category may be associated with a field and before rules may be established for the code conversion category. Fig. 5A shows the steps for defining a code conversion category. Defining a code conversion category entails receiving data from a user specifying a code conversion category name and a number representing the maximum number keys that may be included in any

code conversion rule belonging to the code conversion category. Any well known user interface mechanisms may be used to receive this data from a user, including well know graphical user interface mechanisms. The steps of Fig. 5A are illustrated by example using the code conversion category UOM.

- 5 (1) Referring to Fig. 5A, at step 504, data specifying a code conversion category name is received from a user. In this example, the string "UOM" is received from a user.
- (2) At step 508, data specifying a maximum number of keys is received from the user. In this example, a character representing the number 3 is received. At step 512, the data received in steps 504 - 508 is stored in code conversion categories table 414.

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ASSOCIATING CODE CATEGORIES AND FIELDS

Code conversion categories may be associated with one or more fields. Once the code conversion category is associated with a field, whenever code conversion engine 444 retrieves a code to convert, the code conversion engine 444 determines whether a code conversion rule should be applied. If a code conversion rule should be applied, the code is converted. Fig. 5B shows the steps performed to associate a code conversion category with a field.

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Associating a code conversion category with a field entails receiving data from a user specifying the field with which to associate a code conversion category, and receiving data from a user specifying sources of data for keys defined for the code conversion category rule set. Any well known user interface mechanism may used to receive data from a user, including well know graphical user interface mechanisms.

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- (1) Referring to Fig. 5B, at step 564, data from the user specifying a table or view that contains the field to associate is received. In this example, data specifies view outbound

The steps of Fig. 6 are illustrated by an example based on code conversion rule table 300. In the example, the user specifies the rule:

(1) for outbound transactions, convert "DOZEN" into "DOZ" when VENDOR

INDUSTRY = "RETAIL", CUSTOMER = "ACME", and

5 CUST_LOCATION = "LA"; and

(2) for inbound transactions, convert "DOZ" into "DOZEN" when VENDOR

INDUSTRY = "RETAIL", CUSTOMER = "ACME", and

CUST_LOCATION = "LA"

(1) Referring to Fig. 6, at step 634, data specifying a code conversion category name is received from the user. In this example, data specifying UOM as the code conversion category name is received.

(2) At step 638, data specifying internal value 324 for a particular code conversion rule is received from the user. In this example, the user is entering data for the code conversion rule corresponding to row 366 (Fig. 3). The string "DOZEN" is received and stored in code conversion rule table 300.

(3) At step 642, data specifying external values is received from the user. In the current example, the user is entering data for the conversion rule corresponding to row 368 (Fig. 3). The string "DOZ" is received for external value 328 and stored in code conversion rule table 300.

(4) At step 646, data specifying zero or more values for keys is received from the user. In this example, the strings "RETAIL", "ACME", and "NY" are received as values for key 315-1, key 315-2, and key 315-3 respectively. The values are stored in code conversion rule table 300.

(5) Steps 634, 638, 642, and 646 are repeated to receive data for other conversion rules that will belong to the code conversion category rule set. In this example, by repetition of the steps 634, 638, 642, and 646 for each remaining conversion rule represented in code conversion rule table 300, data is received from a user specify values as shown in code conversion rule table 300. The remaining rows represent conversion rules for outbound transactions as follows:

For code conversion category UOM:

Row 366 - convert "DOZEN" into "DZN" when VENDOR INDUSTRY = "RETAIL", and CUSTOMER = "ACME", (outbound),

- convert "DZN" into "DOZEN" when VENDOR INDUSTRY = "RETAIL", and CUSTOMER = "ACME", (inbound),

Row 365 - convert "DOZEN" into "DZ" when VENDOR INDUSTRY = "RETAIL", (outbound),

- convert "DZN" into "DOZEN" when VENDOR INDUSTRY = "RETAIL", (inbound),

Row 364 - convert "DOZEN" into "12 EACH", (outbound),

- convert "12 EACH" into "DOZEN", (inbound), and

Row 362 - convert "EA" into "EACH", (outbound),

- convert "EACH" into "EA", (inbound).

For code conversion category TERMS:

Row 367 - convert "2 NET 30" into ".02" and "30", (outbound)

- convert ".02" and "30" into "2 NET 30", (inbound).

The steps of Fig. 7 are illustrated using the data extracted through the purchase order item view presented above, and the code conversion rules represented by the code conversion rule table 300. Assume the values for extracted data fields include:

5	Internal Industry Field	Internal Customer Field	Internal Site Field	Internal Unit of Measure Field(s)	Internal Item Number
	"RETAIL"	"ACME"	"LA"	"DOZEN"	"248"

(1) At step 710, the extracted application data and associated code conversion category(s) are received by code conversion engine 444. In this example, an array containing the values shown above for the extracted data fields is received. The array includes array elements for each extracted data field, and array elements indicating the code conversion category associated with a particular data field, if any.

(2) At step 712, a value is read from the next field in the array, if any. This field is referred to as the current field. In this example, assume the current field is the unit of measure field of the first item of the purchase order transaction at issue. The value read is 'DOZEN'.

(3) At step 714, it is determined whether a next field was read. If there was no next field read, the execution of the steps ceases. Otherwise, control passes to step 718. In this example, no extracted data field has been yet read. Therefore, control passes to step 718.

(4) At step 718, it is determined whether a code conversion category is associated with the current field. If no code conversion category is associated with the current field, then control passes to step 712, to read the next field after the current field. If a code conversion category is associated with the current field, then control passes to step 720. The code

conversion category associated with the current field is referred to as the current code conversion category. In this example, the current field is associated with the code conversion category UOM.

(5) At step 720, the search key column names corresponding to the search columns of the current code conversion category are retrieved. In this example, the search key column names are retrieved by examining the transaction data dictionary metadata 436 to determine which columns are associated with each of search keys 315 for code conversion category UOM. The transaction data dictionary, as mentioned before, indicates that:

- (1) the first search key 315-1 is associated with the industry field in the array at the appropriate level, such as the header, line, or detail levels,
- (2) the second search key 315-2 is associated with customer field in the array at the appropriate level,
- (3) the third search key 315-1 is associated with the site field in the array at the appropriate level.

(6) At step 724, the search key values are retrieved. The code conversion engine 444 retrieves, for each search key, the search key value from the array element corresponding to the data field with which the search key is associated. Thus, the first source key value is "RETAIL" for industry, the second source key value is "ACME" for customer, and the third source key value is "LA" for site.

(7) The loop represented by steps 728 through 738 represent steps for finding the conversion rule whose criteria is most specifically met ("most specific rule"), if any. In particular, the most specific rule is the conversion rule meeting the following criteria for the internal application code "DOZEN" to determine its associated external data value(s) "DZN" for outbound transactions.

- (1) The code conversion category associated with the current field agree with the code conversion category in the conversion rule. For example, the code conversion category UOM.
- (2) The internal data value agrees with the internal data value in the code conversion rule. For example the internal application code "DOZEN" agrees with the source value "DOZEN".
- (3) Each search key value specified for the code conversion rule is matched by the current set of search keys. For example, assume the search key values specified for a code conversion rule are "RETAIL" and "ACME", and the current set of search key values are "RETAIL", "ACME", and "LA". Even though the current set of search key values includes one additional search key value that is not matched, the code conversion rule satisfies criteria (3). Specifically, each search key value specified for the code conversion rule (i.e. "RETAIL" and "ACME") is matched.
- (4) The code conversion rule has the highest numbered matched search key relative to any other code conversion rule meeting criteria 1 (i.e. the code conversion category agrees), criteria 2 (i.e. the internal application code agrees with the internal value), and criteria 3 (i.e. all search key values for the code conversion rule are matched). Continuing the preceding example with the search keys "RETAIL", "ACME", and "LA", assume two code conversion rules meet criteria (1), (2), and (3). Criteria (3) is met by all three search keys for the first conversion rule, and by the first two search keys for the second conversion rule. The first code conversion rule has all three of its specified search key values matched. Because its third search key is matched, the

The keys and values shown in the following table illustrate several attempted searches where the remaining highest numbered key is removed. Each search has a less restricted key, i.e. code conversion rules with "RETAIL", "ACME", and "LA" are very limited and apply only to that entity, while the third search with just "RETAIL" will apply to all customers and sites with the RETAIL industry.

NUMBER OF SEARCH	SEARCH KEYS		
	Key 1 (Industry)	Key 2 (Customer)	Key 3 (Site)
First search with keys 1-3	RETAIL	ACME	LA
Second search with keys 1-2	RETAIL	ACME	
Third search with key 1	RETAIL		
Fourth search with no keys			

(9) Referring again to Fig. 7, at step 728, a search is conducted for a matching code conversion rule using the current set of search keys. The initial current set of search keys includes all search keys. Control then passes to step 732.

In the example based fields in the array, code conversion rule table 300 (Fig. 3) is scanned for a conversion rule matching the first, second, and third search key values, which are "RETAIL", "ACME", and "LA" respectively. In this example, no conversion rule was found. Note from Fig. 3 that none of the depicted rows match the preceding search key values. Control passes to step 732.

(10) At step 732, a determination is made of whether the code conversion rule was found at step 728. If a code conversion rule was found, then control passes to step 750. Otherwise, control passes to step 738.

(11) At step 738, the highest numbered search key remaining in the current set of search keys is dropped. Control then returns to step 728. In this example, the third search key is dropped from the set of current search keys.

Continuing with the current example, at step 728, a search is conducted for a matching code conversion rule using the current set of search keys. Code conversion rule table 300 (Fig. 3) is scanned for a conversion rule matching the first, and second search key values, i.e. "RETAIL" and "ACME" respectively. In this case, the code conversion rule represented by row 366 is found. At step 732, it is determined that a code conversion rule was found. Control passes to step 750.

(12) At step 750, the external value(s) specified by the found code conversion rule are retrieved. This external value represents the code associated with the current internal application code. In this example, one external value, "DZN", is retrieved from column external value 328, since it is associated with the internal application code "DOZEN".

(13) The example illustrates that steps 728 through 738 represent one technique for determining which particular code conversion rule meets the most specific rule criteria mentioned above. Note that the rules represented by row 368, row 366, row 365, row 364 all meet criteria (1), i.e. the code conversion rule matches the code conversion category UOM, and meet criteria (2), i.e. the respective internal value for each rule is matched by "DOZEN". However, the conversion rule in row 368 does not meet criteria (3) because the third search key value "LA" does not match the value of the third search key column 315-3 (i.e. "NY"). Thus, each search key value specified for the rule is not matched.

In the case of the conversion rule represented by row 366, all the specified search key values are matched, and thus the number of the highest matched search key is two. With respect to the conversion rule represented by row 365, all the specified key values are

matched, and the number of the highest matched search key is one. The code conversion rule represented by row 364 is not associated with any key values. When this is the case, all the key values specified for the conversion rule are considered to be matched, and the number of the highest matched search key value is zero. Of all the rules that meet most specific rule

5 criteria (1), (2), and (3), the code conversion rule represented by row 366 has the search key having the highest number. Thus, the conversion rule represented by row 366 is the most specific rule.

(14) Although one technique for determining the most specific rule has been described, alternates are possible. Therefore, it is understood that the present invention is not limited to

10 one technique for determining the most specific rule.

(15) One benefit of using the most specific conversion rule is that a user may enter exception based code conversion rules (i.e., rules directed to the exceptions) for converting codes, thus reducing the amount of data entry required to specify code conversion rules for a code conversion category. Specifically, a "less specific" conversion rule may be established

15 that will always be applied to the most general case, and "more specific" rules may be established for the exceptions.

For example, assume that most of user's trading partners associated with RETAIL industry use the code "DZ" to represent the unit of measure 'dozen'. One exception is the trading partner customer ACME, who uses the code "DZN". Furthermore, customer ACME

20 even has one further exception within its own organization. Customer ACME's New York location uses the code "DOZ" to represent the unit of measure 'dozen'.

The set of code conversion category conversion rules represented by code conversion rule table 300 is an exception based rule set that may be used to convert unit of measure code "DOZEN" to the corresponding unit of measure codes used by the retail trading partners. The

rule represented by row 365 represents the general rule that converts the source code "DOZEN" to "DZN". The rule represented by row 366 represents the exception for translating "DOZEN" to "DZN". Finally, the rule represented by row 368 represents the further exception of translating "DOZEN" to "DOZ". For any source associated with a retail vendor (i.e., associated with first key value "RETAIL"), the conversion rule represented by row 365 are applied, except when either the rule represented by row 365 or row 366 are the most specific rule.

INBOUND TRANSACTION

For inbound transactions, the conversion engine 444 performs steps similar to that shown for Fig. 7. However, there are some differences.

Data is written from an interface file for inbound transaction data into the array. One or more external code may be retrieved together to determine the internal code. The most specific criteria is based on the one or more external codes associated with the current field.

Specifically, the criteria (2) for the most specific rule is: the one or more external values of the rule agree with the external codes associated with the current field.

At step 728, the code conversion rules searched in code conversion table 300 are those that match the current external codes (i.e. the external codes associated with the current field). At step 750, the internal value specified by the found code conversion rule is retrieved and used by the application.

For illustrative purposes only, the techniques described herein have been illustrated with reference to exemplary code conversion rule tables structured to represent conversion rules associated with three search keys and to convert a one internal application code into one or two external codes. Those skilled in the art will recognize that the structure of the code

conversion rule table may be easily adapted to support conversion rules specifying a different number of search keys and external codes. For example, the number of keys 315 (Fig. 3) may be expanded to five, and the number of external values 332 may be expanded to five.

Therefore, it is understood that the present invention is not limited to code conversion rule
5 tables structured to represent conversion rules associated with any particular number of keys
and to convert an internal application code into any particular maximum number of external
codes.

In the foregoing specification, the invention has been described with reference to
specific embodiments thereof. It will, however, be evident that various modifications and
10 changes may be made thereto without departing from the broader spirit and scope of the
invention. The specification and drawings are, accordingly, to be regarded in an illustrative
rather than a restrictive sense.
